

"The Canadians are Cowardly."

This expression has ever been in the mouths of the Tories, while they have constantly sought to create in the breasts of the Canadians, a distrust of their leaders. This was the language, and the conduct too, of the Tories of the revolution of '76.

British gold, British intrigue, and British calumny always cried down the sons of liberty, who perilled their lives and fortunes for their country. As it was then, so it is now—the Tories are selected by Britain to do her most ignominious work.

It is very easy for these creatures to charge an unsuccessful people with cowardice, but it is very difficult to make it appear that the Canadians are cowardly. We challenge any person to point to battles more bravely fought, and more honorably won than St. Dennis and Prescott.

Did CHENIER and his Spartan band quail at St. Eustache? The bravery displayed by his 300 men, poorly armed, against the large and well appointed army under the infamous Colborne, is unparalleled in American history. Is Point-au-Pele forgotten? Go ask the red-coats of the 32d regiment, of whom 25 only are left. We ask where have they not fought bravely? Aye, tell us where!

The Canadians have never been well organized nor armed. Arms and ammunition have been contraband for many years in Canada. When the first out-break took place, it was wholly unexpected by the mass of the people. They had no concert for an armed resistance, and were unprepared for it. It is true that a few muskets had been smuggled into the Province, and a few fowling-pieces were in the hands of the habitants. Without the means, and without experienced military leaders, what could they do?

Since the first out-break some chance for an organization was offered; arms and ammunition were purchased, with a view to arm the people. But the American Congress took good care that they should never reach their destination. They were mostly seized by the executive officers, sent on to the frontier to enforce the infamous "British Partiality Act." American officers have disarmed the Patriots, and aided the British to take them prisoners, whereby many of them, and many American citizens also have been murdered upon the scaffold, or sent slaves into the British convict islands, to suffer more than a thousand deaths. Not over 1500 well armed Canadians have ever been in the field at any one time, to oppose an army of 10,000 regulars, and 5,000 volunteers, all well officered, armed, fed, clothed, and paid. Yet because the Canadians have not conquered the British, or been able to keep up an army, they are called cowards. This is ungenerous and false.—Impartial history will record it so.

"Britain's threats and Britain's mercy they defy,
Only o'ercome yield, who fear to die."

V.

SLAVERY.—The people of Vermont are opposed to slavery of every shade and colour, and will set their faces against it in any and every shape. They may not interfere with the internal affairs of the Southern States; but they will aid and assist the white slaves of the North. They have right to do so, both by the laws of nature and by the laws of man. Humanity requires it; gratitude, honor, and interest require it. The safety of this Republic demands that British power should cease in North America.

A friend in Alburgh writes us, under date of the 17th, that—"Some of the good people of Alburgh and the loyal incendiaries of Aldwell's Manor arranged to have a meeting, to try and agree upon a cessation of hostilities, and accordingly met yesterday on the other side of the line, at 3d Concession, had a quarrel and went home, no better pleased with each other than they were before. They are in fact on worse terms than ever. For one, I am heart glad of it. The more the Yankees truck to the British the more they get insult. Right,—just right!"

(P.)—"Your paper has been received in thibace and is much liked.—To prove it I see you herewith a dozen subscribers."

*Mr. Charles Hunter, Advocate of the ty of Quebec, was committed to Jail, the 20th. ult. on the usual charge of Hi Treason. This gentleman was Assorted Editor of the Quebec LIBERAL, a Journal which rendered itself so obnoxious

to the ruling powers in that corrupt city, by its undaunted opposition to the tyrannical measures of the Government—that the office was destroyed by a Tory mob, and its further publication suspended.

ALBURGH, Vt. 17th April, 1839.

I have only time to say in relation to Alburgh, that, on the 8th inst. this town held a town meeting on the subject of nightly depredations and passed some resolutions on the subject, appointed a committee to procure arms for the time being, and a delegate to call upon Governor Jenison to provide a force to guard the persons and property of our citizens. The first named Committee procured arms, and on their way to a guard of citizens, raised by direction of the Town, the arms were seized with the team and a man by the name of C. H. Clark, the whole of which were detained until the next day, when after much trouble and delay they were given up. We are blest with U. S. troops, as it would appear for no better purpose than to disarm the citizens, while the Canadian Tories are burning up their property. The Governor has furnished us arms, and a guard of 65 men has been raised, who have effectually arrested the work of incendiarism up to the present time. I hope and pray that Uncle Sam will devise some better employment for his troops than that of preventing American citizens from guarding their own firesides from midnight depredations. I will write you again soon.

Yours, &c.

G.

"The Canadians don't want their Liberty."

This is the language of the Tories and their jackalls. To prove their assertions, they ask most significantly "if they desired Independence, why didn't they join the Prescott and Sandwich forces?" To answer this is easy. Every one almost knows that the Patriots had been driven from the frontier towns across to the American side. That the British had stationed up on the frontier, the most bitter Tories among the volunteers, besides the black roops and regulars, to prevent communication from the American side, with the Patriots in the interior of the Province. Until a communication was opened by a strong force, it would be folly for unarmed men, in the face of the British regulars and volunteers to attempt to reinforce a party upon the lines. The first motion of their's against the government would have been the signal for their arrest and imprisonment, for the torch to be applied to their dwellings, and for the plunder and confiscation of their property.

If the Canadians do not desire a change of government, why are 10,000 foreign soldiers needed in the Province? Why is the Liberty of the press destroyed, and the Liberty of Speech another name for treason? Why is the trial by Jury and all constitutional Liberty abolished? Why does martial law reign, and why is despotism established and enforced by British bayonets? There are other reasons, which might be mentioned, the existence of which is incompatible with the idea that the Canadians are satisfied with the iron hand of oppression that hangs over them. But let the above suffice for the present.

WAR.

That the United States will go to war with England, no one ought for a moment to doubt. That Congress will formally declare war at its next session, we sincerely believe. It is not impossible, but that we may have war sooner.

The American Congress or the American People will not suffer the American Flag, captured at Schlosser, to remain much longer in triumph at Toronto. The British may boast of the savage deed that sent the bodies of our murdered fellow citizens over the falls of Niagara in a burning steamboat. They may glory in butchering defenceless and sleeping Americans, in an American vessel, moored at an American wharf, and protected by the American Flag. Vengeance will be taken for that bloody outrage!

The honor, dignity and independence of our country will be maintained. The star-spangled banner of this Union is stained with the blood of American Citizens by the troops of proud, haughty, insolent England. The stain is deep and must be wiped out. The Stars and Stripes must float again, sustained with their country's dishonor.

England heaps insult upon injury—she

refused all redress for the *Caroline* affair and promotes McNab, Drew, and McCormick!!! What will Congress do? The people demand an appeal to arms.—Congress has signified to John Bull, that they will send Gen. Macomb to meet them at *Plattsburgh, Bennington, Saratoga, Yorktown, Bunker Hill, New Orleans*, or such other places as may cause the British more pleasing recollections. Congress must appeal to the God of battles for Justice. **REMEMBER THE CAROLINE!** will be our battle cry—which will be rung through the land, till vengeance is taken upon the slaughterers. "REMEMBER THE CAROLINE" will be heard upon every gale, and its sound will be as spirit stirring to the Republicans of America, as was the "cross of fire" to Clan Alpine's men. Its last sound the tyrant Britons will hear, as they all bid their final adieu to North America.

Col. Cameron has been appointed Sheriff of the Niagara District (U. C.) in place of Alexander Hamilton, deceased.

We learn by the Freeman's Advocate, that a letter has been received from one of the prisoners taken at Point au Pele, now confined at Fort Henry, that their trial is to take place on the 23d of April. We hope the call made upon their friends and the friends of freedom, may enable them to obtain council.

PIPING HOT.—The reader perhaps will remember an article in our last, wherein the *Herald* acknowledged that the State of New York alone is able to take the Canadas. The following from the same paper, is such a palpable contradiction, that the insanity of its conductors is now unequivocally settled.

"So far as the actual protection of the country (the Canadas) is concerned, there are volunteers enough in it, willing and burning with desire to show that they can protect it independent of the large regular military force, which could devastate the internal portion of the States from one extremity to the other, while the steam and sailing wooden walls of Old England would lay their entire seaboard in ashes in a very short time. If a war should, unfortunately, be the result of the border attacks and the faithlessness of the American authorities, Great Britain will enter upon it with good cause, which is one half of the battle; and she must not only take but keep possession of, her former rebel colonies; blot republicanism from the globe, and the United States as a nation, from the map. That she has the power no one can doubt, and that she has the will, if unfortunately she is forced to show it, is equally certain."—*Montreal Herald*.

By letters from Vera Cruz of the 10th March, we learn that a treaty of the following tenor has been concluded between Don Edward de Gorostiza and General Victoria, on the part of Mexico, and Admiral Baudin on the part of France, subject to the approval of the Mexican gov. The British minister, Mr. Packenham, acting as mediator.

1st. There shall be an armistice of fifteen days.
2d. The Mexicans shall pay \$600,000 in periods of 2, 4 and six months.
3d. Indemnification for the expenses of the war and to the expelled Frenchmen shall be finally settled, by a nation in friendship with the two contracting parties.
4th. The Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa shall be delivered up to the Mexicans as soon as it shall be known that the treaty has been ratified by Congress.

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.—More than a year and a quarter has elapsed since this deed of outrage was committed, and what has been done to obtain redress, for an act which admits no denial, palliation, or excuse; an act of premeditated murder, which has been made national by the avowal and defence of it by the Colonial government, and by the honors that have been awarded to the perpetrators by the Queen of England herself? What has been done to obtain satisfaction for the invasion of our soil, the violation of our flag, the destruction of our property and the murder of our citizens? What has been done to defend the honor and the rights of our country, to redress our wrongs and avenge the insult? What, indeed?

We do not ask these questions to keep alive excitement, and feed the flame of indignation that this and other acts of cruelty have kindled against the government of England, but because the honor of our country is involved in the subject—because it is a question of the utmost importance to every American citizen, whether our country is to submit to such outrages—whether we shall sleep securely under the protection of the star spangled banner, or be at the mercy of every band of brutal assassins, who may see fit to steal upon our midnight slumbers, and murder, ravage and destroy, without fear of retribution, or whether the vengeance of a powerful government shall be visited upon the offenders in every such instance,

with speed and certainty, and the fear of punishment deter aggressors and furnish us a reasonable hope of security.

The outrage we complain of was committed fifteen months ago, and what has been done to get redress? On the 22d of May, four months after it was perpetrated, Mr. Stevenson stated the particulars in a letter to Lord Palmerston, with a demand for such satisfaction as the nature of the case demanded. That satisfaction could be nothing less, than the delivery of the murderers up to our authorities for trial and punishment. On the 6th of Jan. two whole weeks after the receipt of that letter, Lord Palmerston found time to inform Mr. Stevenson that his communication had been received and would have that tentative consideration from the British government, which its importance demanded, and that is the last we have heard of the negotiation, upon which the honor of our country rests.

Nine long and weary months have elapsed since that time, and nothing, absolutely nothing has been done further to obtain redress. How long will it take at this rate to settle the boundary question by negotiation, if 15 months are required to ask a question and get no reply. Redress for these wrongs should be demanded temperately but firmly, and if a satisfactory reply was not obtained in 48 hours afterwards, the power of the nation should enforce the claim and take the redress without further ceremony.—[*Daily Buffalonian*.]

We have seen a letter from a gentleman in this city, in which it is stated that it was strongly talked of in well informed circles, that if Mr. O'Connell failed to procure justice and equal rights from Parliament for the Irish nation, on their petition of last month, the probability was that Ireland could hoist the flag of Independence, take possession of the Parliament House, and go for a republic. If she does she'll make her point good.—[*McKenzie's Gaz.*]

Whilst the Chartist delegates are legislating in London their constituents in the provinces are preparing for war. The *Suffolk Chronicle* says they have commenced arming in right earnest. The weapons they have chosen are called pikes; why or wherefore does not appear. They are about eighteen inches long, so that they can be carried in the bosom, with a sort of knife-hook at the end of them, for the purpose of cutting horses' reins, anticipating, we suppose, that they will come in contact with the military.—[*Ibid*.]

THE WORLD IS GOING TO WAR.—"Go off the disputed territory," said Sir John Harvey to the American civil officers sent to preserve the timber—"get off or I'll speedily drive you out of it, with the help of a few British regiments." "Come and do it," was Jonathan's reply, and Jonathan's there yet, and don't intend to quit at all. Congress too, have unanimously declared that the lands in question are part and parcel of the country their forefathers purchased with their blood, and have voted 50,000 volunteers and ten millions of dollars to prevent Sir John Harvey's threat from being carried into effect, although made, as he declares, by order of Queen Victoria. Some think the cessation of operations for a few days, and the talk about arbitration, indicate a settlement of the question. So they do, but it is by the bayonet. England finds her people restless, and she knows that war abroad has before now staved off war at home and may again. Let us see if the news by the Great Western, which will be in New York probably before we issue our next sheet, will savor of peace either in Europe or America! Russia is ready to lift the cudgel against England any day—so is France, heart and soul, no doubt of it—so are the disarmed and ill-treated people of Ireland—so are a good few of the Englishmen themselves. War abroad is the last resource of the Whigs and Tories of Great Britain to prevent war at home. Whether it will do so remains to be seen. Is America ready?—[*Ibid*.]

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—Recent movements in the city of New York, indicate that an effort will soon be made by the friends of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, to urge his claims to the Presidency. It is not known whether he will consent to be run, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that he will, provided his nomination is made upon the right principle.—[*Bangor Whig*.]

Many calculations have been made to show the enormous debt of Great Britain, without using arithmetical figures, that the readers may form a more correct opinion of this national blessing!

Some of these calculations are quite curious and may well astonish us good Democrats. We publish the last one we have seen from an English author. "Three hundred men could not carry the enormous weight of the national debt of Great Britain, in ten pound bank bills (about forty-two dollars) yet it takes 512 of these bills to weigh one pound. Estimating the debt at seven hundred and twenty six millions pounds sterling, it would weigh one hundred and forty two thousand, six hundred & fifty pounds; or about 476 pounds for each man.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

"A fellow-feeling makes us condusive kind," as a U. S. Capt. said when drinking wine with the Tories of Mississippi Bay.

The good citizens of a village in Vermont, on the frontier, were lately furnished with considerable merriment, at the expense of a British officer, who was travelling on express in full uniform, and took the wrong road, by the mis-direction of a wag at Compton. With his back towards the place of his destination, he set off at full speed down Connecticut river, crossed the line, and entered the United States. He had been directed to change horses three times on the road, and after riding through the woods about an hour, he came to a house and demanded a fresh horse in the name of the Queen. The owner suspecting the trick and willing to further it, informed the officer that he had none, but that he could probably procure one at the next house. In this way he was kept along from house to house, until he finally reached Canaan, Vt. covered with mud, his horse tired, and upwards of forty miles from his destination. He rode up to the door of a farmer and demanded a horse in the name of the Queen. "The Queen?" said the farmer, eyeing him with surprise, "who cares for your Queen, I don't. I'm not in her dominions." "Not in her dominion, where the d—l are you then?" "In Canaan, Vermont, sir."

The officer was chop fallen, tired and hungry, his gay plumage soiled, and his horse completely jaded out. He had no other resource but to wait until another day, and then retrace his steps to Compton, with the consolation of being laughed at by all who had heard of his misfortune, and probably seprimanded by his superior officer.

ERRATA.—Two rather important errors were discovered after the first side of the paper had been worked off, and consequently too late to be corrected. In the Biography of Mr. Duguet, in the 3d column, 32d line, read parental instead of "paternal,"—also, in the 76th line, same column, for "longitudinally" read horizontally.

MARRIED.
In Alburgh, on the 31st ult. by the Rev. John Haslem, Mr. JEDADIAH HYDE to Miss JANE MCGREGOR, both of that place.

DIED.
In this place on the 12th instant, ROBERT NELSON infant son of Mr. JOSEPH POTVIN.—Also on the 15th instant, JOSEPH NAPOLEON, infant son of F. LECLERC.—Also on the 16th a daughter of LOUIS GOVETTE, aged 3 years.

AGENTS.
VERMONT.
Montpelier—J. A. Vail.
Burlington—Louis Perrault.
Jeffersonville—Rev. J. Baker.
Fairfield—H. Soule & Gott Brigham.
Franklin—J. J. Deavitt.
East Berkshire—Dr. S. S. Butler.
Alburgh—Tabor I. Sewell.
Derby Line—E. G. Johnson, P. M.
Sheldon—Jacob Weed, P. M.
Ira—Hiram Fish, P. M.
Richford—Allen Sears, P. M.

NEW YORK.
N. Y. City—John Ryan, 20 Oak St.
Perry's Mills—L. Perry, P. M.
Salina—Erasmus Stone, P. M.
Hopkinton—John Goodell.
Nicholsville—Dennis Stacey, P. M.

Postmasters and others friendly to the Cause are requested to act as Agents.

Regimental Order.

THE Commissioned Officers of the 1st. Rifle Regiment attached to the 1st. Brigade and 2d. Division of Vermont militia are hereby notified to meet at Lyman Draper's Inn at Sheldon, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing a Lieut. Col. in place of Wm. V. Wightman resigned, and to fill all other vacancies when met.

By order of
JAMES GODFREY, Col.
I. B. BOWDISH, Adjt.
Swanton, 18th. April, 1839.

J. A. VAIL,
Attorney at Law,
MONTPELIER, VT.

MANSION HOUSE,

ALBURGH SPRINGS.
HAVING taken this public stand, the Subscribers respectfully solicit public patronage; assuring those favoring them with their custom every possible attention. The House has been re-fitted and prepared to receive Boarders, who may have occasion to visit the Springs; no pains will be spared to make their situation comfortable and agreeable. Travelers favoring them with a call, will have no reason to complain of the indifference or neglect of the Landlords.

The recent disturbances in Canada have gained for this place considerable notoriety abroad; we feel assured however, that the vigilant action of both local and State Authorities will yet restore peace and quietness.

In short we feel, while here we stay,
That those who call, will not disdain,
If they by chance, should be this way,
Of giving us a call again.

Good Liquors we design to keep,
To deal to the temperate few,
For such may taste three times a week,
And never get so very blue!

F. W. STOUGHTON
J. M. TOWN
Alburgh Springs, 18th April, 1839.
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